

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

PREPARING TO SAIL.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER II.

Cholera among the troops.

New York, July 11.—The steamer Pacific arrived at six o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool advices to the 20th ult., her regular day for sailing.

Denison & Co. quoted cotton as dull for first 3 days of the week, prices lower; but on Thursday, without apparent cause, the market became buoyant and closed active. Sales for the week 43,000 bales, including 17,000 on speculation, and 2,000 for export.

The news consists almost wholly of details of that brought by the America of the recent repulse. The allies are not damaged in their position, and the whole state of affairs is considered sufficiently satisfactory.

Lord Raglan is dangerously ill, and asks to be recalled.

The total allies loss on the 18th was over 500. The army, nevertheless, is in good spirits and preparing for another assault. Correspondence is to the 14th.

No further battles had occurred on land or sea.

Austria continues to disband her army.

The English and French blame each other for the disaster at Sebastopol.

Pelissier's dispatches state that Sebastopol will soon be completely invested. The allies still retain possession of the Round Tower, Cemetery and Mamelon.

Cholera has broken out amongst the French troops.

Gortschakoff's dispatches state that the Allies were weakened, and that the troops which crossed the Tchernaya had returned.

Palmerston lately denies that Lord Raglan asked to be recalled. He had been sick but is now recovering.

A dispatch from the Baltic dated 26th, states that Swoboda has been bombarded and the stores destroyed.

His ship also has been destroyed.

The Russian admit that the Cosack's about showing a flag of truce, but say that they feared treachery.

Great movements were taking place among the allied squadrons.

The East India mail had arrived at Marseilles on Friday.

Gen's. Brown, Penefather and Codelyngton are sick at Vera.

A part of the Foreign Legion had arrived from England.

The London Saturday Times states that the Emperor Alexander is seriously ill. The King of Prussia has also been for some time ill, and his reign is probably drawing to a close.

Latest dispatches from the Crimea say that Lord Panmure has transmitted to the papers the following intelligence, which reached him yesterday, the 20th.

The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. There is very little fire on the port.

We retained possession of the Russian round fort in the Cemetery, from which they were drawn on the 18th, and the Mamelon at the gorge of the valley, which divides the English left attack from the right of the South Harbor.

The Paris correspondent of the Times speaks of a communication having taken place between the French & English governments, arising out of complaints by Pelissier, of want of combination or an energetic support upon the part of his English colleagues.

A blockade of the ports of the White Sea was expected early in June.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has reviewed the troops at Helsingfors and was expected at Swoboda.

DARTMOUTH, Friday, June 29.—The Vulture arrived with the mails. The fleet is off Cronstadt. Forty-five infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of these exploded on the poop of the Exmouth, Admiral Seymour and Captain Louis, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieut. Pierce was slightly injured.

VIENNA, Thursday, 28.—The official Wiener Zeitung announces the dismissal of the reserves of the third and fourth armies. Authentic advices from Vienna state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement published in several German papers, that capitulation, St. Petersburg. The London Times of the 29th, says, that the actual number of our own killed and wounded in the recent attack on the Redan, was not the amount first supposed, when it stated that the loss to our noble army was not less than 4000—that was interpreted to mean the British loss alone, and it was inferred that if we had lost so many; the loss of the French must have been 1,000 or more. It appears that the total loss, killed and wounded, of allied army, did not exceed 4,000, of which our portion is just 1,400. Number of non-commissioned officers and men killed, 144, wounded, 1039; number of killed and wounded, 98; making an exact total of 1295.

Arrival of the Steamer Arago.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

The steamer Arago has arrived from Havre with four days later advices.

News not of special importance.

Nothing decisive from the Crimea.

Lord Raglan is dead. Gen. Simpson succeeds him in command of the British forces in the Crimea.

The steamer Wis was beaten in a race with the steamer Washington across the Atlantic.

On the 21st the British screw steam frigate Amphion, whilst reconnoitering off Swoboda, mistook the channel and ran ashore. While the boats were afterwards taking soundings the fort commenced a brisk fire on the ship and boats of the Amphion, which returned the fire and blew up a large Russian powder magazine and did much other damage to the fort.

It is rumored at Stockholm that the English had destroyed Nystadt, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The remaining portion of the town of Ystad was destroyed by fire on the 14th of June.

Nor is it going to the Crimea.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, July 19, 1855.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SALMON P. CHASE, of Hamilton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
THOMAS H. FORD, of Richmond.

FOR ADDITION OF STATE,
FRANK M. WRIGHT, of Champaign.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES H. BAKER, of Ross.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
[For the full term.]
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, of Richmond.

[For the vacancy.]
CHAS. C. CONVERS, of Muskingum.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
F. D. KIMBALL, of Medina.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEX. G. CONOVER, of Miami.

REPUBLICANS REMEMBER.

That the republican Mass Convention

of the 4th of July, adjourned

to meet in this place on the second

Saturday, being

The 11th day of August, 1855.

A County Ticket is to be put in

nomination, for the coming election,

it is therefore desirable that there be

as large a turnout of the friends of

the Republican cause as is possible,

A more perfect organization of the

Republican party will be effected,

and measures taken to unite more

effectually all the friends of freedom.

The Campaign.

We are now just entering upon the campaign

for the year 1855, and circumstances

warrant us in styling it the most important

campaign, excepting, probably that of last

year, ever fought in Ohio. The principles

at issue are those in which all are interested

—those which effect, to a greater or less

degree, every resident of a free state. The

issue, from this time forth, disguise it as

we may, is, "shall slavery be confined to

the free states, or shall Freedom be confined

to the free states?" Our enemies, and our

pretended friends may endeavor to drag in

other interests—trivial issues, but it all turns on

one question. That question is now fairly

before the people—no circumlocution—no

tergiversations can avoid it; there it looms

up, unavoidable. There are those among

the opposition who will endeavor, by every

means in their power to draw off attention

from the main question at issue, thinking

that by dividing, they will conquer. In times

past, they have been but too successful in this

species of warfare, and we should learn wisdom

from the past, and not suffer them thus

to triumph again.

By conciliation—by bearing with each

other on minor questions—we can all fuse on

the main issue. We have a resolution in

reference to state policy, broad enough, and

comprehensive enough to contain all honest

men, and we want none others upon it—

"A proper retrenchment in all public expenditures"

—a thoroughly economical administration

of our state government, and a just

and equal basis of taxation—are reforms

which are loudly called for, and much

needed in our state.

Those things are what all patriotic citizens

can labor to bring about—and labor con-

scientiously. This is no sectional scrub race

for office, but a contest of principles for the

ascendancy. Go to work then men of Bel-

mont, and let old Belmont roll up 1000 major-

ity for the Republican ticket.

The Convention.

The Journal, speaking of the Convention

at Columbus on the 13th, says—"Never was

there a delegate Convention in Columbus so

generally attended as that which met in

Columbus to-day. Every section of the

State is here in full force. Hundreds of the

ablest and best men are here." And the pro-

ceedings of the Convention which we pub-

Being always willing to encourage genius, we give place to the following brilliant article, which we find in the last Spirit of Democracy.

For the Spirit of Democracy.

The Belmont Chronicle.

Mr. Editor:—The Editor of the Belmont

Chronicle exhibits himself in his columns as

a man of many sorrows and afflictions. His

private griefs are, no doubt, great. Misery

loves company. Hence his chief consolation,

in the midst of his anxieties, is a contempla-

tion of our disadvantages and misfortunes

over here in Monroe. But he is not content

with silently looking on the struggle which

we maintain with the difficulties of our situation.

Not content with seeing us undergo

the primeval curse pronounced upon our first

progenitor, "in the sweat of thy face shalt

thou eat bread," &c. Oh no, his active bene-

volence is habitually engaged in adding a

little more woe, and a little more grief,

to the bitterness of our cup, by gibes, taunts,

envenomed, and disparaging remarks

of all kinds. A man of a different tempera-

ment might be excused for thinking that the

lot of humanity, even in a rich and prosper-

ous community like Belmont county, is hard

enough, and that the arts of harassing and

annoying are unnecessary. That it is useless

to taunt men with old age, weakness, poverty

and calamity, as their enjoyments will be

slight enough, and their sufferings great

enough, without such mementoes. Not so

the Belmont man. His last article on the

subject amounts to about this: Belmont is

great; Belmont is rich; Belmont is wealthy;

Belmont is opulent; Belmont is prosperous.

But you men of Monroe, you are poor, you

are indigent, you have few bank notes, very

little silver, less gold, and as for platinum, it is

not seen amongst you at all. Thus a young

spirit of the aristocracy meets a Scion of the

hard-fisted yeomanry. "Ah, my daddy's rich;

your daddy's poor." "Yes," says young A-

merica, stiffening up, "your daddy's rich, but

your daddy's son is poor in spirit."

PINEHILL.

Now, to knock the wind entirely out of

Eldard's sails (for the article is evidently

from the pen of that luminous genius, Ed-

Archbold,) we have to say that we never

wrote a line that we recollect of, reflecting

in the least upon the people of Monroe

county, or upon her situation, present, past or

prospective, commercially, financially, morally,

intellectually, or physically. For the life of

us, we are unable to see the force of the

above article. We are not a man of sorrows,

every body knows, for though we may, in

times past, have grieved—sorely grieved,—

that there was even a faint prospect of Ed-

ard's going to Congress from this District,

that is now past, and we do not even stand

in fear of his famous kicking boots—as we

are entirely out of their reach. (We believe he

never wears them abroad.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

Monroe County.

I say, Mr. Editor. You did not print my

article on Monroe County State receipts and

disbursements quite right, and are right well

punished for your carelessness. Punished,

because "PINEHILL," of the "Spirit of Demo-

cracy," treats the article as yours. And says

you exhibit yourself in your columns, in said

article, of course, meaning, as a man of

many sorrows and afflictions, of great private

griefs, and being very miserable, and con-

sequently loving and seeking very miserable

company, and trying to bring yourself into

companionship with Monroe County!

Now, I cannot see, for my part, what there

is in my article exhibiting you miserable,

or me miserable, or Monroe county miserable.

No exhibition was made of you, no more of

The Fourth in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 11th, 1855.

DEAR CHRONICLE:

I cannot refrain from writing you a few

lines, to tell you about our glorious celebra-

tion of the Fourth of July in Cincinnati.

It was proposed, in the first place, that we

should have a purely American demonstration;

—that is, all who were American in senti-

ment and feeling, without regard to nativity,

were invited to join in celebrating the birth

day of our liberties. This was the spirit of

the entire movement on the part of leading

citizens, as I can vouch, for I heard several

orators on one occasion, who expressed the

sentiment and feeling should join with them,

and they would be welcomed as brothers.

The Democracy raised the cry of proscription

and persecution, because Catholic As-

sociations, with their flags and symbols, were

not specially invited; and, of consequence, a

counter-demonstration was gotten up, com-

posed of the unsatisfied. It was, however,

(to use a Westerner's "small potatoes,"

The American demonstration was large and

brilliant, and passed off harmoniously. All

seemed filled with the spirit that enthused

our fathers when they uttered those stirring

words:

"Come all ye Continentals! we'd have you for

to know.

"That for to fight the enemy, we're going for to

Well the day is over, and may it return

again and again, until time shall make it

venerable; and may its hallowed recollection

permeate all hearts, until the glorious brilli-

ancy of its light shall reach the darkest

recesses of the world!

How did you celebrate the day in Belmont?

There are so many good people, and so many

lovely places in your beautiful county of Bel-

mont, that I have no doubt you had a good

time generally, and enjoyed yourself exten-

sively. At all events, three cheers for Bel-

mont! Three times three for the ladies of

Belmont! And now, all together, hurrah for

you Mr. Editor!

Be pleased to receive the assurance of my

most distinguished consideration.

L.

OHIO

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, O., July 13, 1855.

At half-past 10 o'clock the delegates and

other citizens assembled at the Town Street

Methodist Church, in great force.

On motion of Mr. Giddings, Hon. Ben-

jamin S. Cowen, of Belmont, was called to

the Chair, as the temporary President, who

took the Chair and called the meeting to

order.

W. B. Allison, of Ashland, and J. S.

Herrick, of Portage, were appointed as tem-

porary Secretaries.

On motion, Mr. Walker, of Mansfield

implored the divine blessing upon the pro-

ceedings of the Convention.

On motion a committee of one from each

Congressional district was appointed as a

committee on Credentials. The delegates